# Amusements

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and evening-American Water Color Society Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Sporting Duchess.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-Burmah. BIJOU-2-8:15-Gentleman Joe. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15-Robin Hood. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-The White Slave DALY'S THEATRE—2-8:15—The Cuntess Guckl. EDEN MUSEE—Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE—2-8:15—Marriage.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-S:15-The Governor of Kentucky.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Chimmle Fadden. GARRICK THEATRE-8:15-A Social Highwayman. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-In Old Kentucky HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-The Wizard of the HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:10-The Heart of

HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-A Black Sheep. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15-Zwei Wappen KOSTER & BIAL'S-8:15 - Vandeville, LYCCUM THEATRE-8:15 - The Prisoner of Zenda, MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-9 a. m. to 11 p. m. - Dog Show

PALMER'S THEATRE-8:10-For the Crown PASTOR'S-12:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Vaudeville PROCTOR'S-12 a. m. to 12 p. m.-Vaudeville. STAR THEATRE-

#### Index to Advertisements.

Page.Col.	Page.Coi.
Auction Sales, Real	Help Wanted10 3
0 6	Hotels10 4
Amusements 10 4-6	Horses & Carriages. 10 1
Hankers & Brokers, 11 4	Instruction
Board and Rooms 10 1	Marriages & Deaths. 7 5-6
Business Chances 10 2	Miscellaneous
Business Notices 6 1	New Publications 8 3
Dividend Notices 11 5	Public Notices
Dom. Sits. Wanted, 10 6-7	Ocean Steamers 11 6
Dancing Schools 8 3	Railroads
European Advts 8 5 6	Real Estate 8 3-4
Dressmaking 10 2	Savings Banks 10 6
Excursions 8 3	Special Notices 7 6
Financial Elections, 11 5	Steamboats
Financial	Work Wanted10 4-5
For Sale 10 3	

# Business Notices.

Leland's Windsor Hotel,

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. 1 year, 6 mo. 3 mo. 1 mo. | copy. Daily, 7 days a week. \$10.00 \$5.00 \$2.50 \$1.00 ....
Daily, without Sunday \$8.00 4.00 2.00 90 3 cis.
Sunday Tribune 2.00 1.00 50 5 cis.
Weekly Tribune 1.00 .... 3 cis.
Semi-Weekly Tribune 2.00 .... 3 cis.
Tribune Monthly, 2.00 .... 25 cis. Pribune Monthly.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinafter

restage prepaid by the frictine except as determined.

CITY POSTAGE—The law requires that a 1-cent postage
stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, sunday
or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in
New-York City. This postage must be paid by subacriber. Readers are better served by buying their
Tribune from a newsilealer.

FOREIGN FOSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except
Canada and Mexicot, 4 cents a copy on The Sunday
Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily, Semi-Weekly and
Weekly Tils postage must be paid by subscriber,
REMITTANCES—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order,
Check, Draft, or Registered Letter, Cash or Fostal
Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the
owner's risk.

THE TRIBUNE OPTOWN OFFICE. 242 Broadway, 2d door north of 31st-st.

Advertisements and subscriptions received there until 9 o'clock p. m.

AT BRANCH OFFICES Advertisements received at regular office rates until 8 p. in., viz.:

Sth-ave., s. e. cor. 23d-st. 3 6th-ave., cor. 12th-st. 2 Columbus-ave., near West 66th-st. 1 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.

106 West 4-1-st.
92 East 14th-st.
257 West 421-st., between 7th and 5th avea.
170 East 47th-st.
1838 3d-ave., between 76th and 77th sts.
1808 3d-ave., near 6ist-st.
1708 Ist-ave., near 89th-st.
650 3d-ave., near 41st-st. 650 3d-ave., near 554 3d-ave. 325 Bleecker-st. 2,008 3d-ave. 240 East 79th-st.

# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1896.

# SIXTEEN PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-"The Daily News" of London says that negotiations are now in progress between the United States and Great Britain, which will happily settle the Venezuelan dispute. === A dispatch from Paris to "The Pall Mall Gazette" of London says that the political situation in France is extremely serious. —— Advices from Constantinople are that the Armenians in Zeitoun have surrendered their arms to the Turks; Murad Bey has been sentenced to death. === It is reported from London that every officer holding the Queen's commission who took part in Jam-John Dillon was elected chairman of the Anti-Parnellites, to succeed Justin McCarthy.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session. Senate: The Military Academy and Pension Appropriation bills were passed. === House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill, with a provision for free distribution of seeds was

DOMESTIC.-Probably fifty lives were in a coal mine explosion at Newcastle, Col.

The four boy train-wreckers now in jail at Rome, N. Y., were indicted for murder in the first degree. = Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler was married to Prince Pierre Troubetskol, of Russia, in Charlottesville, Va. — The New-Orleans Carnival ended. — Municipal elections were held in many of the cities of

Pennsylvania. CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A meeting to promote the cause of arbitration of disputes between Great Britain and the United States was held at the house of William E. Dodge. === Franc its chosen way without regard to any possible Schwab, in Brooklyn, murdered his wife and probably fatally injured his son and grandson. The Bar Association gave a reception for Arsociate Justice Peckman, of the United States Supreme Court. === The sale of the David H. King, jr., collection of paintings was continued. The police arrested two safe-burglars, one of whom confessed to two crimes near Boston. The last of the Tuesday Evening Dances at Sherry's was held. === The stock market was

weak and narrow. THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Light snow; warmer. Temperature yesterday: High-est, 26 degrees; lowest, 3; average, 16%.

The news that Miss Clara Barton has obtained permission from the Sublime Porte to carry on the relief work of the Red Cross Society among the suffering Armenians will be read with pleasure by every one in this country, especially in view of the fact that her success has been the result of intercession by the American Minister at Constantinople, Mr. Terrell. Miss Barton left here on her errand of mercy undaunted by the fact that a special order had been issued by the Sultan forbidding her or any representative of the Red Cross to operate in his dominions. She knew that she carried with her the sympathy and moral support of the whole civilized world, and acted accordingly. The Turkish Government's recession in this case may be significant of its amenability to proper pressure, and it is at least a ray of hope from a quarter of the world which has been dismally dark for many months.

It was a thoroughly representative gathering of New-York citizens which was called together resterday to join in a movement, already started n several other cities, for the establishment of aging director of "The Freeman's Journal." a tribunal to arbitrate differences between the That is unfortunate, because Mr. Sexton is one United States and Great Britain. Fervent appeals for peace were made, and resolutions were Washington of persons who sympathize with the | With the resignation of Mr. McCarthy and the mercially, by its change of tariff. They know muddlest, or slipperist 5th of November, or adopted suggesting a National conference at any other member of it.

objects of the meeting. The ambition of those present did not stop, however, at the consummation of such an arrangement between the two great English-speaking countries, but saw beyoud that a court which would decide all questions between all nations. To doubt the possibility of such an arrangement now or in the near future is not to imply disrespect toward those who are sanguine of thus hastening the advent of the millernium.

Another mishap delayed traffic at the busiest hours yesterday morning on the Sixth-ave, elevated railroad, and the public had once again an opportunity of observing the disorganization and confusion that are caused by even a trivial accident on the lines of that company. It has had few serious disasters to deal with, but the extent to which passengers are thrown on their own resources in circumstances such as those of yesterday morning suggests that this immunity is due more to fortune than to perfection of management.

The bill providing for the cession to the United States Government of the strip of land compris ing the Palisades along the west shore of the Hudson River has passed the New-Jersey Senate and is expected to pass the House in a few days. The bill in its general provisions is a duplicate of the one signed by Governor Morten last week, ceding the Palisades within the jurisdiction of New-York to the Federal Government, to be used as a military reservation. As Governor Griggs has repeatedly declared himself in favor of the preservation of the Palisades, the fate of the bill in his hands is not questioned by its supporters. New-Jersey contributes much more land than New-York to the proposed military park, and the unanimity displayed in the former State in support of the measure is an omen of its ultimate success.

#### TIME FOR DIPLOMATIC DISCRETION.

There is a marked likeness of attitude between the United States and Great Britain regarding the Venezuela case. Each Nation honestly believes itself to be in the right. Each is earnestly settlement. Each, moreover, has cause to find fault with its own Government for some important details of its conduct. We have no doubt give Lord Salisbury loyal support in his further conduct of negotiations. But we are just as confident that they regret the haste and some what truculent spirit with which he last year refused to consider the question of arbitration back of the Schomburgk line. They see clearly that in thus repudiating his predecessor's agreement he violated one of the cardinal principles of British foreign policy, and put himself on indefensible ground, from which he is now compelled to retreat. So the mass of the American people responded cordially to the general principle of Mr. Cleveland's belated policy, and are deeply regret that he blundered into the wrong way of doing a right thing, and would be glad to forget the superfluity of harshness and paucity of logic which marked his utterance of last December.

It will be well if the parallel between the two Nations be carried further. On Monday some ill-advised members of the Radical and Irish parties attempted to discuss the question in Parliament, with the unconcealed object of criticising, and, if possible, of embarrassing, the Government. Against this Mr. Balfour, the Government leader, protested. He intimated that diplomatic negotiations were in progress for a settlement of the case, the success of which would be rendered more difficult, if not imperilled, by such discussion. The reasonable force of this protest was at once recognized by Sir William Harcourt, and even by Mr. Labouchere, and they, with the Speaker's timely aid, contrived to how on Friday night they had gone to bed withsilence their contentious followers and to shut off the proposed debate. That was the part of | Hannah had died in the night, and how Sarah wisdom. It was a recognition of the principle | had waited beside her in bed for death. And that-just as amid arms the laws are silent-in | death came after she had told the story. Then the midst of diplomatic negotiations the voice | the Coroner granted a certificate of death from of faction should be hushed. The negotiators should have free hands, and not be embarrassed | a city tenement-house, where a man knows not by untimely questions and criticisms, and by the his neighbor and organized charities have hard prejudices which public discussion might arouse. When a nation commits its cause to its accredited counsel it should give full trust and credit to them, reserving its approval or disapproval of their work until such time as the work is done and a report of it presented.

The Venezuela case has been pretty well is to be gained by a further discussion of it at the present time. For better or for worse, the President's Commission has been appointed, and is pursuing its work with diligence. At the same time there is reason to believe that the State Department is entering upon such negotiations with the British Government as should have been both patriotism and profit dictate that there shall be no disturbance of that work and those negothe people and their representatives. For the present let the accredited agents of the Government pursue their task without interruption and without embarrassment. So will they be most likely to bring it to a satisfactory conclusion.

# THE IRISH LEADERSHIP.

Irish affairs are in the background just now at Westminster. The Irish members are in Opposition, and that Opposition is a helpless and hopeless minority. The Government can pursue combination against it. Moreover, the Irish members no longer form a single party, but are divided into two or three more or less hostile and certainly discordant factions. The result is that the action of the Irish members and the that by some mysterious process gold gets out of personality of their leaders are regarded with less interest than hitherto. But if the Irish cause is ultimately to succeed, as all its friends still hope, it is evident that the leadership of the party, or of its largest faction, is no less important now than it was when there was a Home living. Gold goes out of the Treasury on two Rule majority in the House of Commons. The future of the party and of the cause depends upon the wisdom of its leadership in defeat as

well as in victory. The choice of Mr. Dillon to succeed Mr. Mc-Carthy is not, therefore, to be regarded lightly. It is by no means an unexpected choice. Indeed, it has been pretty clearly foreshadowed ever since Mr. McCarthy was crowded out. For that Mr. McCarthy was crowded out there is little room for question. Or, perhaps, we might say "frozen out." The chief organs of the partyno opportunity of praising the other principal members, such as Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Blake, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Davitt. But toward Mr. McCarthy there seemed something like a "conspiracy of silence," until his resignation was announced. When at last he did resign, it was with dignity and honor to himself, and amid the sincere regrets of the best friends of Ireland. Mr. Sexton was generally regarded as his natural successor, and was, indeed, promptly chosen for the place. But he declined it; partly, it is said, because of uncertain health, and partly because of a preference to remain in his place as manof the ablest parliamentarians in the party, and has rather fewer personal opponents than almost

ership went almost as a matter of course to Mr. Dillon. There were other candidates, but no serious rivals. Mr. O'Brien was out of the questien, for various reasons. Mr. Healy had too many enemies. Mr. Davitt was not acceptable to the English allies. And, indeed, without any of these disqualifications, it is doubtful if any of them would have proved a stronger candidate than Mr. Dillon. The new leader commands respect and confidence by his marked abilities and high personal character, and will, no doubt, direct the fortunes of the party with both energy and discretion. The one bad feature of the case is that a bitter feud exists between Mr. Dillon and Mr. Healy, so that the election of the former makes it probable that the latter will practically secede and form a third faction of his own, presumably with Mr. Arthur O'Connor and s others as his colleagues. But then that might have come to pass no matter who was elected.

#### A RURAL INCIDENT.

Two aged women starved to death at their home in the town of Rush, in Western New-York, the other day. They were paupers. They were on the official list of persons entitled to the town's charities, and it was the duty of the town poormaster to look after their wants. One of them was eighty-four years old, and for a long time they both had been unable to support themselves and had bad to subsist on charity. It now appears that the charity was of an extremely official sort, not at all the hearty friendship for unfortunate neighbors characteristic of the country districts, but rather like that formal machine philanthropy supposed to belong to the selfishness of cities.

Rush, as may be learned from the gazetteers, is a township in the county of Monroe on the east side of the Genesee River, containing somewhat more than 2,000 inhabitants. There are some small villages in it, but most of the people are prosperous farmers. Their lands are rich and rolling, their barns are well built and well filled. The visitor there would gain the impres sion that he was in a land where the burden of life rested lightly on those who dwelt there. desirous of a prompt, peaceful and equitable Rush appears to be blessed with a rich store of this world's goods. It has not many churches in comparison with other towns of the same size, and those it has are not surprisingly flourishing. that the mass of the British people are ready to | It did have additional services for a time in a schoolhouse, until the State authorities decided it was illegal to use the building for religious purposes. It also has a few-very few-poor people, who, since gleaning is not in fashion in the rich wheat fields which slope toward the Genesee, have to be supported out of the money returns from the sale of the gathered grain. The farmers of Rush pay taxes for that purpose, and have a poormaster to distribute their gifts. They are too busy raising wheat and making butter to do it themselves. Sometimes the poormaster has wheat and butter of his own to attend to, and can't bother with old women. They are a now steadfast in their support of it. Yet they | nuisance in the town, anyway. There are not enough of them to pay for running a workhouse, and if they are too poor to take care of themselves they ought to go to Rochester and live in the county institution. That is the sensible view that the Rush poormaster doubtless took. He will have two less charges hereafter. Indeed, it is more than likely that with the two old women gone there is nobody left in Rush whose

support is a drag upon the general prosperity. Old Hannah Rosenbush and her sister, so the neighbors say, died in a house containing no furniture, no fire and no food. When somebody happened to find Hannah dead and Sarah unconscious his sympathy warmed and revived Sarah long enough for her to tell how they had been without food after they had on Thursday enten the last morsel sent them by the town, how they had waited in vain for somebody to come, how they had burned all their furniture, out having tasted food for forty-eight hours, how "natural causes." And all this happened not in work to cover their fields, but in a little country community, where everybody knows everybody else and the land is literally flowing with milk and honey. But, no doubt, the people of Rush can point with pride to the virtue and good order of their town, and its freedom from suspicious characters, and view with alarm the materialistic tendencies of the time and the wickedness of the great cities.

Ohlo, Penn. and W. Va.

N. Y. Mich., Ind. and Wis., Combing and Delains, Unwashed, light and bright. pictous characters, and view with alarm the mathrashed out in public in this country. Nothing | terialistic tendencies of the time and the wickedness of the great cities.

#### REVENUE AND BRITISH CONFIDENCE. A significant statement regarding English

opinion, and its probable effect upon purchases of American securities, was made by Mr. Oppen undertaken long ago. In these circumstances | heim, vice-president of the Chicago Great Western Railway, after his arrival from England on Sunday. He is reported as saying that Englishtlations. The court of last resort is always with | men have stopped selling our securities, believing that American finances are all right, except that "they do not believe that we have enough "revenue to meet our expenses. They say that "if we had this sufficient revenue the so-called "'endless chain' of depositing and withdrawing "gold from the Sub-Treasury would be broken." In spite of this lack of revenue, Mr. Oppenheim expressed the opinion that English purchases of American securities would soon become large, mainly because of the great demand for investments abroad, where idle money has rapidly accumulated.

It is not strange that British financiers, who look at the question without the blinding party prejudice which the President and his supporters have labored to create here, are able at once to detect the fallacy and folly of the assertion the Treasury continually in exchange for legaltender notes, irrespective of the deficiency of revenue. But the British opinion, sound so far as it goes, does not take into account the full stood that there could be a coldest day, and a effect of the victous policy under which we are hottest day, and a windlest day; and that accounts; because of a deficiency of revenue, and because of an excess of imports over exports, when the actual value of imports and the indebtedness due abroad are rightly estimated. These two causes operate together. The latter produces exports of gold at a time when the exchange market would otherwise be undisturbed or gold would be flowing this way, and the bankers who have to supply the gold for export use legal tenders or certificates to get it from the Treasury. On the other hand, the Government has to pay out every month more money of some conspicuously "The Freeman's Journal"-missed | kind than it takes in except by borrowing, and as the Treasury cannot afford to refuse the kind of money for which a creditor calls, and as, even if it does refuse and insists upon paying in legal tenders, it is within his power at once to have the legal tenders deposited for redemption, it comes to pass that gold also goes out of the Treasury to meet the deficiency of revenue. It may be seen, therefore, that the same meas-

ure would operate as a remedy for both evils. A protective system which would prevent excessive imports, and would at the same time yield to the Treasury a revenue greater than the necessary expenses of the Government, would stop the outgo of gold for the purpose of export, and also would stop the outgo of gold because of a deficiency of revenue. There are many Englishmen who realize that this country has placed itself at a frightful disadvantage, financially and com-

drawing from this country many millions every year because of the reduction of duties, which English financiers are quite willing to pass in silence a blunder which operates so greatly to their advantage.

The question as to English purchases of American securities is complicated at present by the possibility of foreign disturbances. While English capital would naturally seek security against the financial disturbances likely to result from any war in Europe or Africa, it is nevertheless the fact that a fresh demand for money would In case of war abroad at once invite and employ a vast amount of money now lying idle. Whenever there is thought to be a prospect of such sudden and large employment of capital, purchases of a permanent character in foreign curities are likely to be deferred. If English capital were free to determine as to American investments without this disturbing influence, it is probable that large purchases might soon be expected, in view of the decisive overthrow of the silver faction in the House. That event has gone far to teach capitalists of other countries that those Americans have been right all the time who have maintained that the agitators in the Senate would find themselves utterly unable to control the action of Congress on this question.

### WOOL-GROWERS AND THEIR SENATORS.

Perhaps it is a sign of grace that some of the Senators who have been talking about their resolve to defeat any protective tariff until a freesilver bill has been passed find it more convenient now to object that the House bill does not give enough protection to the wool of Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Utah, California and other Western States. That is not now the question before the Senate, but whether Senators will permit wool-growers to have any protection whatever for their industry, instead of none at all. If there are any Senators who do not quite like the exposure of heavy losses by wool-growers in these Western States, they may be sure that the facts will not be forgotten if they refuse any relief, and put it on the ground that they

cannot get as much as they want. President Cleveland is a factor in legislation this year; indeed, he counts for more than all the Senators from silver States. Whether he will have shrewdness enough to permit the House bill to become a law, if it passes the Senate, no one appears to have ground for positive belief. But it is obviously more probable that he might approve an emergency tariff, framed to meet a deficiency of revenue, than one more directly antagonizing the theories for which he has contended. Certainly he would place himself and his party in a far more discreditable and disastrous position if he should veto such a measure as the one pending than if he should veto one which could be represented as designed not to raise revenue, but to prohibit imports.

The Republicans, who are honestly trying to do the lest that they can at this time for the industries of their country, have no need to repeat that they would demand something very different if there were a Republican majority in the Senate or a Republican President. Not one of them will profess to believe that the House bill is the perfection of human wisdom. The Tribune has said and still believes that it would have been wiser to alter duties on fewer articles and to restore by schedule such of the duties of the act of 1800 as might be expected, from practical experience of their workings, to yield sufficient revenue. But the measure which the majority judges wiser is usually the only one that can be carried, and he who will not give support to that measure has to face the responsibility of defeating any action, which responsibility will not be a light one in this instance for Senators representing wool-growing States. While the imposition of only 40 per cent of former duties would not give adequate or proper protection, it unquestionably would yield a definite and material help to the growers.

There are some persons who profess to believe that the Far Western States have been little inthough Ohio and other Eastern wool-growers may have suffered. The following is a comparison of average prices of 104 quotations by classes, given in Coates Brothers' wool circulars for February 1, 1896, and February 1, 1893, the month before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration:

20.3 19.0 New-Mexico ..... 11.2 35.8 17.7 38.3 Average ......104 23.19 14.74 36.4

The change has been so nearly equal for all kinds of wool, except light unwashed and New-Mexican, that the difference is not worth discussing. But for seven States east of the Mississippl it averages 37.05 per cent, and for five States west of the Mississippi 37.6 per cent. No doubt the Senators from those States will find it easy to explain to their constituents why they should vote to prolong the whole of this loss until they can dictate a financial policy to the rest of the Union.

#### AS TO WEATHER RECORDS. The bleycle record has been accounted a fragila

institution, but it stands like the Rock of Gibraltar compared with the weather record. do not scraple to say that the weather record has been broken in some particular every day for the past six months, and to think that no one would have known a thing about it if it had not been for the Weather Bureau! There is nothing more wonderful than science impelled by a fostering Government.

Indeed, if it were not for the scientific officials none of us would have the least notion that the weather record could be broken in so many different ways. Time was when plain folks underwas about all. But the Weather Barcau has multiplied this modest and unscientific trio by ten thousand, and squared the result, and then pulled out the sum obtained like an accordion and wedged all the figures it had left into the open spaces. Thus we may not only have the coldest day of the year, but the coldest day in the past five, ten or twenty years; the coldest day since 1881 or 1874; the coldest day since the establishment of the Weather Bureau, or since the invention of thermometers, or since the chief of the bureau got a new pair of ear-muffs, or since Washington crossed the Delaware, or since a mysterious individual struck Billy Patterson; the coldest day following a warm day, or the coldest day following a cold day under any of the before-mentioned | witty speech in presenting a gavel to Mr. Depew a conditions; the coldest cloudy day, or sunshiny day, or foggy day, or windy day, with due regard to the chronological considerations enumerated above; the coldest Saturday, or Wednesday, or Friday, under any of these circumstances of time; and as often as any one of these conditions turns up, crack goes a record! And, of course, it would be idle for us to call attention to the fact that this all applies to the hottest day as well as to the coldest day, not to mention the windlest, rainlest, fogglest, and so forth; and that variety is introduced by occasionally offering the coldest or hottest forenoon or afternoon, or a day with the coldest forenoon and the hottest afternoon, or vice versa. Nor need we pause to mention that a grateful public is often treated to the coldest, or hottest, or muggiest, or

declination of Mr. Sexton both on file, the lead- by personal experience that Great Britain is 19th of January; or, perhaps, under stress of hottest ten minutes to four; always keeping in has invited enormously increased imports of mind, of course, that it may be the hottest ten British products. But it is not unnatural that minutes to four since Columbus discovered America or Nansen the North Pole, or-but we will not repeat even the slight hint which we have given as to the infinite possibilities with respect to time known to our Weather Bureau. So the crush of records and the wreck of superla-

tives go on. In fact, it seems to be practically settled every morning before sunrise that a record is going that day to be broken. And to think, as we said before, that we should never know it if we were not told by the Weather Bureau! It makes one sympathize with the historic person who talked prose half his life before he discovered it.

The Court of Appeals holds that Civil Service regulations were meant to regulate.

The revolutionary attempt to keep Mr. Dupont from his seat is bound to fail. The validity of his election to the Senate cannot properly be questioned, either on the score of law or The Senate Committee on Elections takes that rational view of the case, and it only remains for the Senate to ratify the action and do delayed justice to Mr. Dupont and the people of Delaware.

The old rule, that a cold wave swells the fire record, held good this time, as hitherto.

The two Chambers of the French Parliament are at loggerheads, about as badly as ever were those at Westminster, and the Radicals are likely to raise once more the demand for abolition of however, be carried away by any such cry. The very fact that the Chambers sometimes disagree of the strongest arguments for maintaining the dual system. Nor is there cause to fear a revolutionary movement, or the accession of a pretender to the throne. There is no throne in France for any one to ascend. And General Saussier is commander of the army in Paris-the last man in the world to put up with any nonsense.

Undoubtedly the small boy of Long Island City who challenged Mayor Gleason to a Civil Service competition should be soundly spanked. What would become of some of the country's machine-made municipal heads if they had to submit to such a test?

The theatregoers of Denver are to be congratulated. The Tabor Opera House in that city is in the hands of receivers, and they have ssued an order requiring women to remove their head coverings during performances. This order has been approved by the judge of the District Court, so that the failure of any woman to conform to it will be nothing less than contempt of court. Would that somebody would apply for receivers for a few New-York theatresl

It is gratifying but by no means surprising to hear that the St. Paul's hull was not seriously injured by its experience on the New-Jersey sands. The work of American shipbuilders is well done.

England would do an uncommonly good stroke of business for her most ancient colony if she would in some way get rid of the "French shore" obstruction. Nothing has worked more detriment to the best interests of Newfoundland than the ownership and monopoly of a great part of the coast by an alien power.

As the end of the Rapid Transit hearing before the Supreme Court Commissioners approaches, the impression of those who have folowed the proceedings seems to be that on the whole the advocates of the underground roads have strengthened their position. From time to time there has been presented adverse testimony which by itself appeared damaging, but it has not in a single instance, we believe, remained uncontradicted by witnesses of high professional character.

The notion that cycling is confined to warm weather is quite out of date. Hundreds of wheelmen have been on the road, right through the mew's Church, Madison-ave, and Forty-fourth-st. jured, or not at all, by the removal of duties, winter, including this week's cold spell. And if There was a large gathering of the friends of the one only knows how to do it, cycling is really a capital cold weather exercise.

> sound. Fifteen times the square root of the width of the street is high enough. It is higher than buildings are permitted to be in Paris and other great cities where proper regard is had to health, safety and artistic effect. On streets 100 feet wide, 150 feet is high enough for buildings, and on those only sixty feet wide, 116 feet is as high as either sanitary or artistic considerations will permit.

Great Britain is evidently in earnest about laying a telegraphic cable across the Pacific Ocean. Such a cable ought to be as useful and as valuable to the United States as to Great Britain.

# PERSONAL.

The Hibernian Society, of Boston, will celebrate the anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth on March 4.

William F. Adams ("Oliver Optic"), of Boston, has just arrived in Japan. He intends to begin the study of the Japanese language. Donaldson Smith, the young Philadelphian who

has been exploring Africa, and who is now back in Philadelphia, will first write a book describing his recent travels, and will then go on another expedition to Northeast Africa. "The Philadelphia Times" says: "Perhaps of the greatest popular interest is his discovery of many new tribes whose existence was previously unknown. Among these is a race of pigmies, the fact of whose discovery has caused a commotion in scientific circles. These curious people are of negro type, are coal black and absolutely naked. Although of great physical beauty, with well-formed limbs, they are barely removed from animals, and their code of morality is very lax. These remarkable people are all between four and five feet high and live in primitive conical huls. Their only industry is corn raising and the rearing of sheep and goats. They are born hunters. In warfare they use poisoned arrows, the wounds inflicted by which prove fatal within an hour."

Bishop Hall (Episcopal), of Vermont, has been doing temporary duty for the venerable Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, who is enfeebled by old age. It is said by a local paper that the books in Senator Allison's home in Dubuque are worth more than the house several times over. They fill entirely

two rooms are stored with volumes. His collection of Government reports of this and foreign countries is remarkably fine. Great regret is felt in theological and university circles of Germany at the death in Jena of the Rev. Dr. Johann Gustav Stickel, a privy councillor and one of the most famous Orientalists in the Empire.

one large room and overflow into the cellar, where

He was the oldest docent in Germany, having reached the ripe age of ninety-one years. Until a few mouths ago he was actively engaged in his profession. Edward H. Hall, registrar of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, whose year or more ago attracted a good deal of atten-

tion, has been invited to address the Pennsylvania Sons of the American Revolution, in Pittsburg, on Weshington's Birthday, and has accepted the in-vitation. The recent death of Lady Wilde, in London, recalls the fact, says a London paper, that it was she who wrote the famous leading article headed "Jacta Alea Est." in "The Dublin Nation," which

constituted the chief count in the Crown indictment for high treason against the editor of that journal, who is now Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, an octogenarian literary recluse at Nice. The article in question was published at the height of the revolutionary fever in 1848. As a sample of blood-stirring English prose 4t still retains its place in a number of collections, and especially those issued on the other side of the Atlantic. The Rev. Dr. T. G. Addison, rector of Christ Epis-

copal Church, Washington, is said to marry more people in the course of a year than any other Wash-ington clergyman.

TO TAKE SILVER OUT.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

THE "SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR," ONCE OF NEVADA, MAKES AN OFFER FOR

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you permit me to bring to the attens tion of the Eastern public a method of disposing of the vexed "Sixteen to one" question in the National Republican Convention? The Republican party is strong enough to elect

its nominees of the National Convention, upon a

single gold standard platform. But such a course

would compel the Senators elected and to be

elected in Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah certainly, and in South Dakota, Oregon, California and Washington possibly, to imitat the action of the Nevada Senators, and while the new Administration will not need a single electoral vote from all these States, it can hardly afford to take from ten to eighteen Senators out of the Republican column-especially if such a calamity can be avoided without any surrender of principle, or any substantial disadvantage even to the friends of gold mono-metallism. The idea I have crudely formulated in the appended resolution is, as you know, not original, for it was presented by Mr. Greeley in 1872 with respect to the tariff. I have endeavored to meet the objection that the silver Republicans and silver Democrats might by its adoption be tempted to coalesce, by limiting the pledge required of the Executive against non-interference to laws to whose enactment a majority of Republican Senators and Representatives should contribute. It may be the Senate. The sober sense of France will not, said that this is a barren concession to silver Republicans, because a free coinage law cannot ossibly receive a majority of Republican votes in Congress-yet it is all that silver Republicans have a right to expect from the gold Republicans. It leaves them the right to keep at once their Republicanism and their free coinage principles. It is better for such purpose than the Minneapolis or any other "straddling" platform; and, in one view of the case, it gives them, in the West and South, where free coinage is the only shibboleth to office, the advantage of being able to say to free coinage Democrats and free coinage Populists: "Gentlemen, if you wish to aid free coinage doctrines, vote for the Republican nomines for Congress. His vote will tell in the contest, for the Republican President is pledged not to veto it, while the Executive is at liberty to override the same vote cast by a Democrat or a Populist. The result would be at least to test the strength

of the free coinage sentiment, and ascertain whether it was stronger or weaker than desire for party success.

Pardon me for intruding with this addition to he discussions of this old question. My extreme solicitude for a satisfactory solution of a vexatious problem must serve as my excuse. I append the resolution I suggest. Very truly yours, THOMAS FITCH.

Phoenix, Arlz., February 7, 1896.

PROPOSED SILVER PLANK FOR REPUB-LICAN PLATFORM.

The motto of the Republican party has always been "In essentials unity, in non-essentials lib-erty, and in all things harmony." Upon ques-tions of finance, currency and coinage the divergence of opinion among Republicans is so great and general that it would be both unjust and inexpedient for the majority in this Convention to formulate its views upon them in this platform, and thus make adherence to them a test of party fealty. We therefore remit all such questions to the people of the Congress districts for determination, pledging the nominees of this Convention not to interpose the Executive veto, or the power and patronage of the Executive office, to defeat any legislation with respect to coinage that may be supported by a majority of the Republican Representatives and Senators in

# WEDDINGS, PAST AND TO COME.

The marriage of Miss Edith Weissman Carpen ter, a daughter of Mrs. Miles B. Carpenter, to Valentine Everitt Macy, son of Mrs. Joshua Macy, took place at 4 p. m. yesterday in St. Bartholoof flowers and palms. Greer, the rector, performed the marriage ceremony. The bride's gown was of white satin, and The main provision of Senator Pavey's bill for the vell of point lace. Like those worn by the regulating the height of buildings is entirely bridesmaids, it was decidedly Venetian in design. The bridesmaids were Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Florence Sullivan, Miss Lillian Stokes, Miss Bessie Terrell, Miss Julia Fuller, the two cousins of the bride, Miss Isabelle James and Miss Caroline James, and Miss Warren Cram. Nelson Macy, & cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. ers were Mark Reynolds, of Albany; John D. Rock-efeller, jr., Frank Brush, Henry M. Ward, Thomas Barron, Henry Haskel, Morton Colton Nichols and Raymond Vossange, Mr. Macy presented these men with large silver loving-cups. Immediately after the marriage ceremony there was a large

Raymond Vossange. Mr. Macy presented these men with large silver loving-cups. Immediately after the marriage ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride's mether, No. 54 East Flifty-seventh-st. Mr. and Mrs. Macy, after a trip through the West and South, will return to New-York, and early in the spring will start for a trip to Japan.

Mss. Gertrade Eleanor Meritz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Moritz, of No. 74 East Ninety-second-st. was married to Gustavus Robert Hamburger at 12 o'clock yesterday at the home of her aunt, Mrs. A. Smith, No. 1,365 Madison-ave. The wedding was a quiet one, only the relatives being present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Joseph Silverman, of the Temple Emanu-El, and was followed by a breakfast, served by Mazzetti, at small tables.

The wedding of Miss Christine Fine to Robert Besson McCague, of Hoboken, was celebrated at 8,30 o'clock last evening at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Fine, No. 233 West Twenty-first-st. The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, officiated. Miss Florence Fine was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmatels. Benjamin McCague was his brother's best mna. There were no ushers A reception and supper followed the coremony. Some of the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Allicate Navy, Dr. and Mrs. A. Campbell, Mrs. Tracy Sands, Mrs. Thera were no ushered Army Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Campbell, Mrs. Tracy Sands, Miss Lillian Sands, Miss Shriley Sands, Dr. Edward Kershner, United States Navy, Dr. and Mrs. Robert McCague, Miss McCague, Miss Fibrence McCague, Miss McCague, Miss Fibrence McCague, Miss Idea McCague, and Mr. and Mrs. Albinas Halfrey, Mrs. Robert McCague, Miss McCague, Miss Fibrence of the bride's father, No. 52 East Seventy-eighth-st, Pecause of a recent bereavement in the family invitations to the wedding were restricted to the members of the family and a few intimate friends. The Rev. William H. Garth, one of the process of the sessistant ministers at St. George's Church

# A THEATRE CHANGES HANDS.

M. HILL TURNS OVER HIS INTEREST IN THE STANDARD TO WILLIAM SELLS.

J. M. Hill, who has been the manager of the Standard Theatre for about six years, yesterday transferred his interest in it to William Sells. Negotriations with this object have been going on for two or three weeks. The interest which is transferred lease which has three years to run, from the nest of this month, at an annual rental of \$24,000. It is understood that Mr. Sells pays a bonus of \$15,000 for the lease. Mr. Hill is to devote his attention to

for the lease. Mr. Hill is to devote his attention to managing travelling theatrical attractions. He is already interested in "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," and he will undertake other ventures. Mr. Sells has had no experience as a theatrical manager. He is a nephew of the Sells Brothers, circus managers, and he has himself been a rider. His father is the owner of a hotel in Kansas City. He says that he intends to continue the policy which Mr. Hill has followed of using the house for the production of light comedies. The next attraction will be "Chimmle Fadden," which will begin an engagement on Monday evening. A contract to this effect was made some weeks ago. No other engagements have yet been made, and the play will probably be allowed to run as long as it proves